

Louis-Claude Daquin

PIECES DE CLAVECIN

The complete harpsichord suites

Die gesamten Cembalosuiten

Edited by

CHRISTOPHER HOGWOOD

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ER^E
I. LIVRE 1735
DE
PIECES DE CLAVECIN
Dédié
A S.A MADEMOISELLE
DE SOUBISE
Composées

PAR M^R. DAQUIN

Organiste de S^t. Paul, du Petit-S^t. Antoine,
et des Cordeliers.

Prix 9^e en blanc

Gravé par L. Prieur



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Chez J. Denys Boivin, rue S^t. Honoré à la Reine d'or.
Et J. le Clerc, rue du Poitou à la Croix d'or.*

Avec PRIVILEGE DU ROY

1735.

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TO HER HIGHNESS

Mademoiselle de Soubise.

Mademoiselle

The care you have devoted to the harpsichord pieces which it has been my privilege to teach you [and] that discernment which is assured to one of your noble family (of which you yourself are one of the most gracious adornments) have led me to take the liberty of dedicating to you those same pieces. The patronage which you have always so nobly extended to me gives me some ground for hoping that the public may also receive them favourably. May it please Your Ladyship to accept these first fruits of my labours as a mark of my sincere gratitude and the profound respect with which I am,

Mademoiselle

Your Highness' Most Humble and Obedient Servant

Daquin

AN IHRE HOHEIT

Mademoiselle de Soubise.

Mademoiselle

Die Aufmerksamkeit, die Sie den Cembalostücken schenken, in denen Sie zu unterrichten ich die Ehre habe, [und] der gute Geschmack, der ein zuverlässiges Erbe in Ihrem erlauchten Hause ist, dem Sie angehören und für das Sie eine der schönsten Zierden sind, haben mich veranlaßt mir die Freiheit zu nehmen, sie Ihnen zu widmen. Die Gönnerschaft, mit der Sie mich stets beeindruckt haben, lässt mich hoffen, daß die Öffentlichkeit sie [ebenfalls] wohlwollend aufnimmt. Haben Sie die Güte, Mademoiselle, diese ersten Werke anzunehmen als ein deutliches Zeichen meiner aufrichtigen Dankbarkeit und meiner tiefen Ehrerbietung, mit der ich bin

Mademoiselle

Ihrer Hoheit

*untertanigster und
gehorsamster Diener*

Daquin

A SON ALTESSSE Mademoiselle de Soubise.

Mademoiselle

S'attention que vous Donnez aux Pièces de Clavecin, que j'ay l'honneur de vous Enseigner, le bon Goût qui est comme un héritage assuré à l'Illustr'e Musicien, dont vous Sortez & de laquelle vous faites un des plus Beaux Ornemens; m'ont fait prendre la Liberté de vous les Déclier, la Protection dont vous M'avez Toujours honoré, me fait Espérer que le Public les recevra favorablement. Daignez Mademoiselle agréer ces premières de mes ouvrages, comme une marque sensible de ma parfaite Reconnaissance, et du profond respect avec lequel je Suis

Mademoiselle,

DE VÔTRE ALTESSSE

S'Ce très humble, et très obéissant serviteur.

Dquin.

FOREWORD

This is the first book of harpsichord pieces of mine to come out in public, and I have spared neither time nor trouble on it. While I have been searching for new styles of expression, I have still been at pains never to deviate in the least from a true harpsichord idiom.

There are several pieces of considerable difficulty in the volume, but, providing the player takes care to finger them correctly, they will prove much less difficult in performance than they appear on the page. In this category are *Les Vents en courroux* and *Les Trois Cadences*.

In the first of these I sought to imitate the ocean whipped up by the winds and the storm; the section where the hands cross over each other aims to create the effect of the fury of the waves and the brilliant flashes of lightning. I have taken care to mark passages of this sort, which occur in several other of my pieces, with the letters D and G, meaning right hand ['droite'] or left hand ['gauche'].

The piece called *Les Trois Cadences* is in a style which I can guarantee has never been found in music before, something quite new and out of the ordinary, and yet, in spite of its great technical difficulties, I have still managed to work in the most graceful melodic line.

To execute it successfully, the right hand has to play two of the trills ['cadences'] at once, while the left hand plays the other. The two right hand trills should also be fingered with the 2nd and 3rd and the 4th and 5th fingers. Note that it is essential for clarity that the 5th and 3rd fingers are really lifted at the end of the double trill.

I trust that no people of taste, and particularly those that are well-known as harpsichordists (and of these there are quite a number), will hold surprises such as these against me, since I am certain that it will take the majority of players very little time at all to solve the difficulties that occur in my pieces.

The secret of a really neat harpsichord style lies, in my view, in the touch, which is the most difficult thing to acquire. The expressive pieces are full of ornaments such as *ports de voix*, *cadences portées* and *aspirations*, which are perfectly well-known. But I must mention that to play a *port de*

VORWORT

Dies ist das erste Buch der *Pièces de Clavecin*, das ich herausbringe; ich habe dafür weder Sorgen noch Mühen gescheut. Ich habe versucht, neue Ausdrucksarten zu suchen, ohne mich vom wahren Cembalostil zu entfernen.

Man findet darin mehrere Stücke von erheblicher Schwierigkeit, aber wenn Vorsorge getroffen wird, sie mit guten Fingersätzen zu versehen, so wird die Ausführung dadurch sehr viel weniger schwierig als sie auf dem Papier scheint. Solche Stücke sind *Les Vents en courroux* und *Les Trois Cadences*.

In dem einen habe ich das durch Winde und Sturm in Aufruhr versetzte Meer nachahmen wollen; die Stelle, an der die Hände übereinander kreuzen, soll das Toben der Wogen und die Heftigkeit der Blitze fühlbar machen: Ich habe darauf geachtet, diese Arten von Passagen, die sich in mehreren meiner Stücke finden, durch die Buchstaben D.G. zu bezeichnen. Der eine gibt die rechte Hand ['droite'] und der andere die linke Hand ['gauche'] an.

Das Stück *Les Trois Cadences* ist in einer Art, von der ich versichern kann, daß sie neu, außergewöhnlich und niemals in der Musik vorgekommen ist. Seine großen Schwierigkeiten haben mich nicht gehindert, damit die anmutigste Melodie, die mir möglich war, zu verbinden.

Für eine erfolgreiche Ausführung ist es nötig, daß die rechte Hand zwei Triller ['cadences'] auf einmal spielt, während die linke Hand einen spielt.

Es ist überdies notwendig, daß die beiden Triller der rechten Hand mit dem 2., 3., 4. und 5. Finger durchgeführt werden, und man beachte (wenn die beiden Triller enden), daß der 5. und der 3. Finger unbedingt gehoben werden müssen, um den Doppeltriller sehr deutlich wiederzugeben.

Ich hoffe, daß die Personen von Geschmack und vornehmlich die berühmten Clavecinisten (deren Zahl groß ist) mir die Überraschung nicht verargen [und] ich bin überzeugt, daß die meisten Spieler die Schwierigkeiten in diesen Stücken in kurzer Zeit meistern werden.

Die wirkliche Klarheit des Cembalospieles besteht meiner Meinung nach im Anschlag, der sehr schwierig zu erwerben ist. Die ausdrucksvoll-zarten Stücke sind voll von Verzierungen wie *ports de voix*, *cadences portées* und *aspirations*, die bestens bekannt sind. Doch muß ich feststellen, daß es für die gute Ausführung eines *port de*

AVERTISSEMENT

Voicy le premier Livre de Pièces de Clavecin, que je mette au jour; Je n'y ay Spargné ny mes soins, ny mes peines. J'ay tâché en cherchant de nouveaux caractères de ne point m'éloigner du vrai gout du Clavecin.

On y trouvera plusieurs pieces d'une grande Execution, mais en prenant la précaution de les bien doigter, l'Execution en deviendra bien moins difficile qu'elle ne paroist sur le papier. Telles sont les Vents en Courroux et les Trois Cadences.

Dans L'une j'ay voulu imiter la Mer agitée des Vents et de l'Orage, l'Endroit où l'on passe les mains l'une sur l'autre doit faire sentir la fureur des Flots et la Vintûre des Éclairs; J'ay eu soin de marquer Ces sortes de Passages qui se trouvent dans plusieurs de mes pieces par les Lettres D. G. L'une indique la main droite et l'autre la main gauche.

La Piece des Trois Cadences est d'un gout, que je puis avouer être nouveau, extraordinaire, et n'avoir jamais paru en Musique, ses grandes difficultés ne m'ont pas empêché d'y Modeler du Chant le plus gracieux qu'il m'a été possible.

Pour réussir dans son Execution, il faut que la main droite fasse deux Cadences à la fois, avec la main gauche qui en fait une.

Il faut encoré que les deux Cadences de la main droite se fassent avec les 2^e, 3^e, 4^e et 5^e doigts et faire attention (quand les deux Cadences finissent) qu'il faut absolument lever le 5^e et le 3^e doigt pour les rendre bien distinctes.

J'espere que les Personnes de Gout et principalement les Illustrés Clavecinistes (Dont le Nombre est grand) ne me dérangeront pas malveillants de la surprise, étant persuadé que la plupart de ceux qui touchent le Clavecin surmonteront en peu de Temps les difficultez qui se trouvent dans mes pieces.

La véritable propriété du Clavecin consiste, selon Moy, dans le Tast, qui est tres difficile à acquérir; les Pièces Tendres sont remplies d'agrémentz comme de Ports de Voie, de Cadences Portées et d'aspirations que l'on connaît parfaitement. Mais je dois observer que pour bien faire un Port de-

voix properly, when the grace note is slurred on to the main note, one must play the bass note a little before the grace note in the top part and lean on the grace note a little more firmly before playing the *pincé*,

E.g.

The musical notation shows a bass clef, a common time signature, and a treble clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure has a single bass note. The second measure starts with a bass note, followed by a grace note (indicated by a small vertical stroke) and then a series of sixteenth-note strokes. Brackets above the notes are labeled 'Port de voix' over the bass note and 'Played' over the grace note and sixteenth-note cluster.

However, should there be any passages in my pieces which pose problems either for fingering or for specific ornaments that I have omitted to mention, I would be delighted to explain them to anyone who cares to do me the honour of asking about them.

I end my volume with *Les Plaisirs de la Chasse*, a sort of *divertissement* in which I have tried to imitate as best I could all the appropriate effects and characters. It can be played on hunting horns, oboes, violins, flutes, musettes, or hurdy-gurdies,* all except *La prise du cerf* which is only possible on violins or harpsichord because of its speed.

La Musette, Le Tambourin, Les Bergères, La Ronde Bachique, La Favorite and *L'Hirondelle* can be played on flute, musette or hurdy-gurdy. The remainder, such as *Le Coucou, La Tendre Sylvie* and *La Mélodieuse* (except for its last *couplet*), are possible only on violins or flutes.

I humbly beg those people who wish to perform my music properly to play with as much precision and delicacy in the fast movements as in the others, and to be aware that real neatness and a true harpsichord touch have as much a place there as in the expressive pieces.

* Daquin may be using the terms 'Violons' and 'Hautbois' generically, meaning 'string band' and 'reed band'; by 'flûtes' he may mean transverse flutes or, possibly, recorders.

voix unerlässlich ist, bei einem angebundenen Vorschlag die Baß-Note ein wenig vor dem Vorschlag der Oberstimme anzuschlagen und den Vorschlag der Oberstimme vor dem *pincé* ein wenig mehr zu halten.

The musical notation shows a bass clef, a common time signature, and a treble clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure has a single bass note. The second measure starts with a bass note, followed by a grace note (indicated by a small vertical stroke) and then a series of sixteenth-note strokes. Brackets above the notes are labeled 'Port de voix' over the bass note and 'Aufführung' over the grace note and sixteenth-note cluster.

Sollte sich jedoch in meinen Stücken irgendeine für den Fingersatz wie für bestimmte Verzierungen schwierige Passage finden, von der ich nicht spreche, wird es mir stets eine große Freude sein, sie denjenigen zu erklären, die mir die Ehre geben wollen, mich danach zu fragen.

Ich beschließe mein Buch mit *Les Plaisirs de la Chasse*, einer Art Divertissement, in dem ich möglichst alle die Charakteristika, die dahin passen, nachgeahmt habe. Man kann es mit Jagdhörnern, Oboen, Violinen, Flöten, Musettes und Drehleier† besetzen, mit Ausnahme von *La Prise du Cerf*, das wegen seiner großen Schnelligkeit nur auf Geigen und Cembalo ausgeführt werden kann.

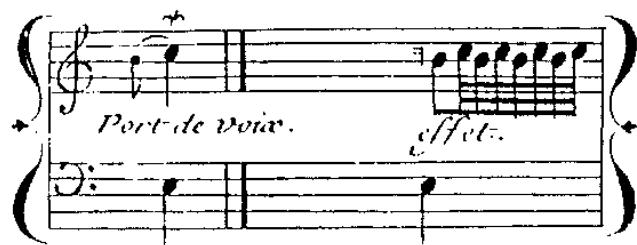
La Musette, Le Tambourin, Les Bergères, La Ronde Bachique, La Favorite und *L'Hirondelle* können auf Flöten, Musettes und Drehleieren gespielt werden, die übrigen wie *Le Coucou, La Tendre Sylvie* und *La Mélodieuse* (mit Ausnahme des letzten Couplet) nur auf Violinen und Flöten.

Ich bitte die Personen, die meine Stücke spielen wollen, untertänigst, die schnellen mit ebensolcher Genauigkeit und dem gleichen Feingefühl auszuführen wie die anderen und überzeugt zu sein, daß Klarheit und Anschlag des Cembalo hier ebenso zu finden sein müssen wie in den ausdrucksvoil-zarten Stücken.

† Möglicherweise meint Daquin mit 'Violons' und 'Hautbois' generell 'Streicher' und 'Rohrblattinstrumente'; unter 'flûtes' könnte er Querflöten oder vielleicht Blockflöten verstehen.

Voice Il est indispensable, quand la petite Note, est l'ée de Toucher - la Note de la Basse, un peu devant la petite Note, du Dessus et d'ap- puyer la petite Note, du Dessus un peu plus fort avant que de faire le Pincé. En Voix

L'Example.



Cependant il se trouve dans mes pieces quelque passage, qui l'im- barraire, tant pour le Doigter, que pour certains Garments dont je ne parle pas; Je me seray Toujours un sensible plaisir de l'expliquer à C'eux qui voudront bien me faire l'honneur de me le demander.

Je finis mon Livre par les Plaisirs de la Chasse, C'est une Espece de Divertissement dans lequel j'ay imité autant que j'ay pu Tous les Caractères qui y conviennent. On peut l'exécuter sur les Cors de chasse, Hautbois, Violons, Flûtes, Mamelles et Vièles, En passant la prie du Ciel qui ne se peut exécuter que sur les Violons et le Clavecin a cause de sa grande rapidité.

La Mamelotte, le Tambourin, les Bergères, La Ronde, Bachique, La favorite, Et l'Éventuelle, se peuvent jouer sur les Flûtes Mamelles et Vièles. Les autres ne se peuvent jouer que sur les Violons et Flûtes, comme le Coucou, la Tendre, Silvie, et la Méloïdieuise, dont on l'exceptera le dernier Couplet.

Je prie Très humblement les Personnes qui voudront bien Jouer mes pieces, d'exécuter celles de Mamelles, avec autant de Précision, et de Délicateur, que les autres Et d'autre, persuadez que la Propreté, Et le Tacet, du Clavecin, doivent s'y trouver comme dans les pieces tendres.

INTRODUCTION : EINLEITUNG : INTRODUCTION

Although of the generation of Rameau when there was no dearth of prodigies and virtuosos in France, Louis-Claude Daquin managed to make an unusual impact as a child wonder. Born in Paris on 4 July 1694, he played at court at the age of six and, according to de la Borde, was complimented by the Dauphin and Louis XIV himself. Two years later he directed his own setting of *Beatus Vir* for *grand choeur avec symphonie*, but had to be stood on a table by his teacher, the organist Bernier, so that he could be seen giving the beat.

Daquin negotiated that frequently fatal transition between infant prodigy and mature musician by accumulating a plurality of positions as organist to several Paris churches. In 1706, at the age of 12, he became assistant to Marin de la Guerre at the Sainte-Chapelle (Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de la Guerre, the organist's wife, was Daquin's godmother), and in that year he also took a post at Petit St Antoine. In 1727 he won the post at St Paul in competition with Vaudry, a Couperin (probably Nicholas) and Rameau himself; after a period as a pupil of Louis Marchand, he succeeded him as organist of the Cordeliers in 1732.

According to the account given by his son Pierre-Louis in his *Lettres sur les hommes célèbres... sous le règne de Louis XV* (Paris 1752), Daquin's style was formed by his association with Marchand and the organ of the Cordeliers. His talents were numerous: 'beau génie, mains brillantes, harmonie pure, de la force, de la précision, du touchant, de la rapidité' (*Lettre V*, p. 115). The public were much taken with his brilliant improvisations and spectacular effects; his performances drew such crowds that the numbers were difficult to control and several broken limbs were reported. In the *Concerts Spirituels* Daquin is reported to have played 'more splendidly than ever; he thundered in the *Judex crederis*, which evoked such real excitement in the hearts of his audience that they all turned pale' (Mercier, *Tableau de Paris*).

A royal appointment crowned Daquin's public success, when, on the death of Dandrieu in 1739, he was given the post of *organiste du roi*. His first improvisations in the Chapelle Royale were so lengthy and impressive that 'the King was so gracious as to indicate his satisfaction from the great gallery, and M. le Comte d'Eu reported that they had been discussed for more than a quarter of an hour afterwards in the King's private room' (Abbé de Fontenay, *Dictionnaire des artistes*, Paris 1776). Finally, after Calvière's death in 1755, Daquin added a position at Notre Dame to his collection; he continued delighting the Parisian congregations to within a few days of his death in 1772 'd'une manière sublime; sa tête et ses mains n'avaient que vingt ans' (La Borde).

In spite of his successes, all Daquin's biographers emphasise his simple taste and his impeccable life, without ambition or self interest. As a player Fontenay mentions 'une

Obwohl in der Generation von Rameau kein Mangel an Wundern und Virtuosen in Frankreich herrschte, gelang Louis-Claude Daquin eine ungewöhnliche Wirkung als Wunderkind. Er wurde am 4.Juli 1694 in Paris geboren, spielte mit sechs Jahren bei Hofe und wurde, nach de la Borde, von dem Dauphin und Louis XIV selbst geehrt. Zwei Jahre später dirigierte er seine eigene Vertonung von 'Beatus vir' für *grand choeur avec symphonie*, wobei er neben seinem Lehrer, dem Organisten Bernier, auf einem Tisch stehen mußte, so daß er beim Taktgeben gesehen werden konnte.

Daquin überwand die oft verhängnisvolle Übergangszeit zwischen Wunderkind und erwachsenem Musiker durch eine Anhäufung von Organistenstellungen an mehreren Pariser Kirchen. 1706 wurde er, im Alter von 12 Jahren, Stellvertreter von Marin de la Guerre an der Sainte-Chapelle (Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de la Guerre, die Frau des Organisten, war Daquins Patin) und übernahm eine Stellung an Petit St Antoine. Nach einem Wertstreit mit Vaudry, einem Couperin (wahrscheinlich Nicholas) und Rameau selber gewann er 1727 den Posten an St Paul. Nach einer Lehrzeit bei Louis Marchand folgte er diesem 1732 als Organist der Franziskaner.

Nach der Darstellung seines Sohnes Pierre-Louis in dessen *Lettres sur les hommes célèbres... sous le règne de Louis XV* (Paris 1752) formte sich Daquins Stil im Umgang mit Marchand und der Orgel der Franziskaner. Seine Anlagen waren zahlreich: 'beau génie, mains brillantes, harmonie pure, de la force, de la précision, du touchant, de la rapidité' (*Lettre V*, S. 115). Das Publikum wurde von seinen ausgezeichneten Improvisationen und großartigen Wirkungen stark ergripen; seine Aufführungen zogen Massen an, deren Zahl schwer zu kontrollieren war, so daß verschiedentlich über gebrochene Gliedmaßen berichtet wird. In den *Concerts Spirituels* soll Daquin 'hervorragender als jemals' gespielt haben; 'er wetterte im *Judex crederis* und rief dadurch wirkliche Aufregung in den Herzen der Zuhörer hervor, die alle blaß wurden' (Mercier, *Tableau de Paris*).

Eine königliche Ernennung krönte Daquins öffentlichen Erfolg: 1739 erhielt er bei dem Tod von Dandrieu die Stelle des *organiste du roi*. Seine ersten Improvisationen in der Chapelle Royale waren so groß angelegt und eindrucksvoll, daß 'der König so gnädig war, von der großen Empore seine Zufriedenheit zu zeigen, und M. le Comte d'Eu berichtete, daß hinterher mehr als eine Viertelstunde in dem königlichen Privatgemach darüber gesprochen worden sei' (Abbé de Fontenay, *Dictionnaire des artistes*, Paris 1776). Schließlich fügte Daquin 1755 nach dem Tod von Calvière seiner Sammlung an Stellungen noch eine an Notre Dame an. Bis wenige Tage vor seinem Tod 1772 fuhr er fort, die Pariser zu erfreuen 'd'une manière sublime; sa tête et ses mains n'avaient que vingt ans' (La Borde).

Alle Biographen Daquins betonen seinen

Bien qu'il fût de la génération de Rameau, alors qu'il n'y avait pas pénurie de prodiges et de virtuoses en France, Louis-Claude Daquin réussit à produire une impression extraordinaire en tant que phénomène enfantin. Né à Paris le 4 juillet 1694, il joua à la cour à six ans selon de La Borde, fut félicité par le grand Dauphin et Louis XIV lui-même. Deux ans plus tard, il dirigeait un *Beatus Vir* de composition pour *grand choeur avec symphonie* mais son maître, l'organiste Bernier, dut l'hisser sur une table pour qu'on pût le voir battre la mesure.

Daquin surmonta cette transition souvent fatale entre une enfance de prodige et une maturité musicale en accumulant quantité de postes d'organiste dans plusieurs églises de Paris. En 1706, à 12 ans, il devint assistant Marin de La Guerre à la Sainte-Chapelle (Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de La Guerre, femme de l'organiste, était la marraine de Daquin), et la même année, il obtint une place au Petit Saint-Antoine. En 1727, il l'emporta pour l'orgue de Saint-Paul, dans une compétition qui l'opposait à Vaudry, un Couperin (probablement Nicolas) et Rameau lui-même. Après avoir été un moment élève de Louis Marchand, il lui succéda comme organiste des Cordeliers en 1732.

D'après le récit fait par son fils Pierre-Louis dans ses *Lettres sur les hommes célèbres... sous le règne de Louis XV*, (Paris, 1752), le style de Daquin se forma dans cette association avec Marchand et l'orgue des Cordeliers. Ses qualités étaient nombreuses: 'beau génie, mains brillantes, harmonie pure, de la force, de la précision, du touchant, de la rapidité.' (*Lettre V*, p. 115). Le public appréciait beaucoup ses improvisations brillantes et ses effets spectaculaires; les concerts attiraient des foules telles qu'il était difficile d'éviter la bousculade et qu'un certain nombre de jambes cassées furent signalées. À *Concerts Spirituels*, on rapporte que Daquin joua, 'plus sublime que jamais, [il] tonna dans *Judex crederis*, qui porta dans les coeurs des impressions si vives & si profondes, que tout le monde pâlit et frissonna' (Mercier, *Tableau de Paris*).

Une charge royale vint couronner le succès de Daquin auprès du public, lorsqu'à la mort de Dandrieu en 1739, le poste d'organiste du roi fut accordé. Ses premières improvisations à la Chapelle Royale furent si développées, impressionnantes que 'le roi eut la bonté de témoigner sa satisfaction dans la grande galerie; & M. le Comte d'Eu lui dit qu'on avait parlé plus d'un quart d'heure dans la chambre de Sa Majesté' (Abbé de Fontenay, *Dictionnaire des Artistes*, Paris, 1776).

Enfin, après la mort de Calvière en 1755, Daquin ajouta à sa collection un poste à Notre-Dame. Il continua de faire les délices des auditoires parisiens jusqu'à quelques jours de sa mort en 1772 'd'une manière sublime, sa tête et ses mains n'avaient que vingt ans' (La Borde).

En dépit de ses succès, tous les biogra-

précision inaltérable dans la plus grande rapidité du jeu. Ce qu'il a eu par-dessus tous les virtuoses, c'est l'égalité des deux mains', which, together with his descriptive and spectacular effects might seem to label him an entertainer of the less serious type. On the other hand, Rameau, never over-generous with his praise, once singled him out in conversation with Balbâtre as a last supporter of the 'grand tradition': 'Music is dying; taste changes every moment. I would be very put out if I had to produce work now as I did in the past. There is only Daquin who has had the courage to resist the torrent. He has always for the organ the majesty and grace which is proper to the instrument. If he were to do anything wild, it would be entirely by his own decision; that is the reason why I admire him' (Fontenay, *Dictionnaire* . . . , pp. 82-83).

Two published volumes of Daquin's keyboard music exist: *1^e Livre de pièces de clavecin* (Paris, 1735), dedicated to his pupil Mlle de Soubise, and the *Nouveau livre de Noëls pour l'orgue et le clavecin*, dedicated to the Comte d'Eu and published about 1740.

Despite the optimistic title of the harpsichord collection, no second book appeared, although a reissue of the first collection was made after Daquin's royal appointment; a re-engraved title-page identifies him as 'M'. D'AQUIN Organiste de la Chappelle du Roy, et de St. Paul . . . It is undated, and the illuminating *Avertissement* of the 1735 issue is omitted; several of the plates were so worn they had to be partially re-engraved which served as an opportunity to correct a few musical and many spelling errors. The present edition is based on the original issue (copies in the British Library and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris) collated with the revised version (Bibliothèque Nationale Rés.F.93).

Only a handful of the pieces in Daquin's collection hark back to the introspective style established by Couperin and continued by such disciples as Dagincourt; more are light descriptive works with titles borrowed from the pastoral world of the *fête champêtre*, and a few are deliberate displays of virtuosity. In his *Avertissement* Daquin reminds the player that even these 'pièces d'une grande Execution' are less difficult than they seem on paper if the correct fingering is used. The novelty of Scarlattian hand-crossing is explained and the fingering for the double trills in *Les Trois Cadences* is given in detail.

According to Pierre-Louis Daquin, the most famous of his father's pieces were *La Mélodieuse*, *La Guitare* and *Les Trois Cadences* (not, one notes, *Le Coucou*). Of *Les Trois Cadences* he remarks that 'since this piece, many players have taken to playing two trills with the same hand, more or less successfully; and, without dwelling excessively on the difficulty of executing it perfectly, one ought to be making use of this new ornament which M. Daquin was the first to discover' (*Lettre V*). The full text and translation of the *Avertissement* is included on pages viii-xi.

After an enthusiastic account of his most violently descriptive piece, *Les Vents en courroux*,

trotz seiner Erfolge schliefchen Geschmack und sein tadelloses Leben, ohne Ehrsucht oder Eigennutz. Fontenay erwähnt im Zusammenhang mit seinem Spiel 'une précision inaltérable dans la plus grande rapidité du jeu. Ce qu'il a eu par-dessus tous les virtuoses, c'est l'égalité des deux mains', was ihn zusammen mit seinen deskriptiven und sensationellen Effekten zum Unterhalter des weniger seriösen Typs stempeln könnte. Allerdings hob ihn Rameau, der nie allzu freigebig mit seinem Lob war, in einem Gespräch mit Balbâtre heraus als einen letzten Vertreter der 'grande tradition': 'Die Musik stirbt; der Geschmack ändert sich fortgesetzt. Ich wäre sehr irritiert, wenn ich jetzt Werke zu komponieren hätte wie in der Vergangenheit. Nur Daquin hatte den Mut, dem Strom zu widerstehen. Er bewahrt der Orgel stets die passende Würde und Schicklichkeit. Täte er etwas Ungestümes, so wäre dies vollkommen seine Entscheidung; das ist der Grund, warum ich ihn bewundere' (Fontenay, *Dictionnaire* . . . , S.82-83).

Es existieren zwei Veröffentlichungen von Daquins Musik für Tasteninstrumente: *1^e Livre de pièces de clarecin* (Paris 1735), seiner Schülerin Mademoiselle de Soubise gewidmet, und *Nouveau livre de Noëls pour l'orgue et le clarecin*, dem Comte d'Eu zugeeignet und um 1740 publiziert.

Trotz des optimistischen Titels der Cembalo-Sammlung ist kein 2. Band erschienen, obwohl eine Neuausgabe der ersten Sammlung nach Daquins königlicher Ernennung herauskam; ein neugestochenes Titelblatt weist ihn aus als 'M'. D'AQUIN Organiste de la Chappelle du Roy, et de St. Paul . . . Es ist undatiert, und der erläuternde *Avertissement* der Ausgabe von 1735 ist weggelassen; mehrere Platten waren so abgenutzt, daß sie teilweise neu gestochen werden mußten; bei dieser Gelegenheit wurden einige wenige musikalische und viele orthographische Fehler verbessert. Die vorliegende Ausgabe basiert auf der Originalausgabe (Exemplare in London, The British Library, und in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale) und ist mit der revidierten Fassung (Bibliothèque Nationale Rés.F. 93) kollatiert.

Nur wenige Stücke in Daquins Sammlung greifen auf den introvertierten Stil zurück, den Couperin begründet hatte und der von Schülern wie Dagincourt fortgeführt wurde; häufiger sind leichte beschreibende Stücke mit Titeln, die der pastoralen Sphäre der *fête champêtre* entlehnt sind, und einige sind bewußte Schaustellung von Virtuosität. In seinem *Avertissement* erinnert Daquin den Spieler daran, daß sogar diese 'pièces d'une grande Execution' weniger schwierig seien als sie auf dem Papier scheinen, sofern der richtige Fingersatz gebraucht wird. Die Neuheit des Scarlattischen Handkreuzens wird erklärt und der Fingersatz für den Doppeltriller in *Les Trois Cadences* genau angegeben.

Nach Pierre-Louis Daquin waren die berühmtesten Stücke seines Vaters *La Mélodieuse*, *La Guitare* und *Les Trois Cadences* (NB nicht *Le Coucou*). Von *Les Trois Cadences* sagt er, daß 'seit diesem Stück viele Spieler zwei Triller mit

de Daquin insisten sur la simplicité de ses goûts et la rectitude de sa vie, dépourvue d'ambition ou d'intérêt personnel. Sur l'exécutant, Fontenay mentionne 'une précision inaltérable dans la plus grande rapidité du jeu. Ce qu'il a eu (encore) par-dessus tous les virtuoses, c'est l'égalité des deux mains', ce qui, combiné à ses effets descriptifs et spectaculaires, pourrait l'étiqueter comme un amuseur de la catégorie la moins sérieuse. D'un autre côté, Rameau, qui n'est jamais généreux à l'excès dans ses éloges, l'a une fois distingué, dans une conversation avec Balbastre, comme le dernier représentant de la grande tradition: 'La musique se perd: on change de goût à tout moment. Je serais fort embarrassé, si j'avais à travailler comme par le passé. Il n'y a que Daquin qui ait eu le courage de résister à ce torrent: il a toujours conservé à l'orgue la majesté & les grâces qui lui conviennent. Il ne tiendroit cependant qu'à lui de faire des folies: & c'est en quoi je l'admire'. (Fontenay, *Dictionnaire* . . . , pp. 82-83).

De la musique pour clavecin de Daquin, deux volumes ont été publiés: *1^e Livre de Pièces de clarecin* (Paris, 1735), dédié à son élève, Mlle de Soubise, et le *Nouveau livre de Noëls pour l'orgue et le clarecin*, dédié au Comte d'Eu et publié vers 1740.

Malgré l'optimisme du titre des pièces pour clavecin, aucun second volume ne parut, quoiqu'une réédition du premier eût été réalisée après la nomination de Daquin au service du roi: une page de titre regravée le désigne comme 'Mt. D'AQUIN, Organiste de la Chappelle du Roy et de St. Paul'. Elle n'est pas datée, et l'éclairant *Avertissement* de l'édition de 1735 est omis; plusieurs des planches étaient si usées qu'on dut les regraver, ce qui donna l'occasion de corriger un petit nombre d'erreurs musicales et un grand nombre d'orthographiques. La présente édition se fonde sur l'édition originale (exemplaires à la British Library et à la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris) comparée à la version révisée (Bibliothèque Nationale Rés. F.93).

Une poignée seulement des pièces du recueil de Daquin en revient au style recueilli institué par Couperin et perpétué par certains de ses disciples, tels Dagincourt; la plupart sont des morceaux descriptifs légers, dont les titres sont empruntés à l'univers pastoral de la *fête champêtre*, et un petit nombre sont des exercices d'une virtuosité délibérée. Dans son *Avertissement*, Daquin rappelle à l'interprète que même ces 'pièces d'une grande Execution' sont moins difficiles qu'il semble sur le papier si l'on utilise le doigté correct. La nouveauté à la Scarlatti du passage des mains l'une sur l'autre est expliquée, et le doigté pour les doubles cadences, dans *Les Trois Cadences*, est donné en détail.

D'après Pierre-Louis Daquin, les pièces les plus fameuses de son père étaient *La Mélodieuse*, *La Guitare* et *Les Trois Cadences*. (non pas, on le notera, *Le Coucou*). Au sujet de *Les Trois Cadences*, il remarque que: '... depuis cette Pièce, beaucoup d'Artistes se sont habitués à faire deux Cadences de la même main avec plus ou moins de succès. Il falloit bien, sans trop penser à la difficulté & à la parfaite exécution, tirer parti de cet agrément nouveau que M. d'Aquin avoit trouvé le premier' (*lettre V*). Le

where the harpsichord is asked to imitate 'the fury of the waves and the brilliant flashes of lightning', Daquin nevertheless asserts that the secret of neatness and expression on the instrument lies in the touch.

Ornaments he considers to be perfectly known already – justifiably, since more than a dozen tables of *explication* were already in print from different composers; the most recent, in Michel Corrette's *1^{er} Livre de Pièces de Clavecin* also appeared in 1735. Although terminology differed from author to author, the interpretation expected was mostly unanimous, and a table can easily be constructed from contemporary sources. Daquin's compound ornament, the *cadence portée*:  is identical with d'Anglebert's . Like Couperin, he uses the simple term *port de voix* for what other writers termed *port de voix et pincé* (and what the English had simply called a 'beat'), but suggests an improvement on Couperin's explanation with a slight delay or *suspension* before the little note.

The third ornament mentioned in the *Avertissement*, the *aspiration*, poses more of a problem. The usual sign  explained by Couperin, d'Anglebert and Rameau as a short note or *son coupé*, is found nowhere in Daquin's music, but an otherwise unknown sign [] occurs four times in the *Musette en Rondeau* (Suite I, p. 6). While this might imply a simple shortening of the note, it could equally well be interpreted from Couperin's explanations as a combination of a *suspension* and *aspiration*, thus:

 =   . A similar abbreviation is noted in the revised (1757) version of Rameau's *Hippolyte et Aricie* (Bibl. Nat. A 128 A) where the symbol has been added in a hand that is possibly the composer's. Here, however,  = a *port de voix* and  = a *pincé*, a combination already covered by Daquin's *cadence portée*.

All ornaments should be played within the key prevailing at any moment, and only the cautionary accidentals indicated by Daquin have been included in this edition.

For a more detailed concordance of tables of ornements see Paul Brunold, *Traité des signes et agréments employés par les clavecinistes français des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles* (Nice 1965), and for a full examination of these problems and many other aspects of the interpretation of French music see Howard Ferguson's invaluable *Keyboard Interpretation* (2nd edition, London 1979).

Daquin's original spellings and titles have been preserved, although where the reissue was improved or modernized, these later readings have been adopted (e.g. 'vite' for 'viste'). Most of the programmatic titles are self-explanatory, and there is a welcome absence of cryptogrammatic allusions to contemporary personalities. *Les Enchaînemens harmonieux* ('The Harmonic Chains') pays tribute to such pieces as Couperin's *Les Baricades misterieuses* and to the *style brisé* in general, while *Le Dépit généreux* ('Noble disdain') had provided theme and title

derselben Hand ausführen, mit mehr oder weniger Erfolg; und, ohne übermäßig auf der Schwierigkeit zu beharren, sie vollendet zu spielen, sollte man Gebrauch von diesem neuen Ornament machen, das M. Daquin als erster entdeckte' (*Lettre V*). Der vollständige Text des *Avertissement* mit Übersetzung ist auf den Seiten viii-xi enthalten.

Nach einer begeisterten Darstellung des äußerst leidenschaftlich schildernden Stückes *Les Vents en courroux*, in dem das Cembalo gefordert ist, 'das Toben der Wogen und die Heftigkeit der Blitz' nachzuahmen, versichert Daquin dennoch, daß das Geheimnis von Klarheit und Ausdruck auf dem Instrument im Anschlag liege.

Von den Verzierungen meint er, sie seien bereits vollkommen bekannt – mit Recht, da schon mehr als ein Dutzend Explikationstabellen von verschiedenen Komponisten veröffentlicht waren; die neueste in Michel Correttes *1^{er} Livre de Pièces de Clavecin* erschien ebenfalls 1735. Obwohl die Terminologie von Autor zu Autor unterschiedlich war, stimmte die verlangte Interpretation meist überein, und eine Tabelle kann leicht aus zeitgenössischen Quellen zusammengestellt werden. Daquins zusammengesetzte Verzierung *cadence portée*:

 ist identisch mit d'Angleberts  . Wie Couperin benutzt er den einfachen Terminus *port de voix* für das, was andere *port de voix* und *pincé* nannten (im Englischen schlicht 'beat'), regt jedoch eine Verbesserung von Couperins Erklärung an durch eine leichte Verzögerung oder *suspension* vor der Vorschlagsnote.

Das dritte in dem *Avertissement* genannte Ornament *aspiration* wirft mehr Probleme auf. Das übliche Zeichen , das von Couperin, d'Anglebert und Rameau als kurze Note oder *son coupé* erklärt wird, findet sich nirgends in Daquins Musik, dafür aber kommt ein sonst unbekanntes Zeichen [] viermal in der *Musette en Rondeau* (Suite I, S.6) vor. Dies könnte eine einfache Verkürzung der Note bedeuten, ebenso aber auch nach Couperins Erklärungen als eine Kombination von *suspension* und *aspiration* interpretiert werden:  =   . Eine ähnliche Kür-

zung ist in der revidierten Fassung (1757) von Rameaus *Hippolyte et Aricie* (Bibliothèque Nationale A 128 A) angegeben, wo das Zeichen möglicherweise von der Hand des Komponisten hinzugefügt wurde. Hier ist allerdings  = *port de voix* und  = *pincé*, eine Kombination, die in Daquins *cadence portée* bereits enthalten ist.

Alle Ornamente sollten in der jeweils an der Stelle gültigen Tonart gespielt werden; lediglich die von Daquin angezeigten Warnungsakzidentien wurden in diese Ausgabe aufgenommen. Für eine mehr ins Einzelne gehende Konkordanz der Ornamenttabellen siehe Paul Brunold, *Traité des signes et agréments employés par les clavecinistes français des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles* (Nice, 1965), und für eine umfassende Untersuchung dieser Probleme und vieler anderer Aspekte der Interpretation französischer

texte complet et la traduction de l'*Avertissement* sont inclus dans les pages viii-xi.

Après une relation enthousiaste de sa pièce la plus descriptive, *Les Vents en courroux*, où clavecin est requis d'imiter avec violence la fureur des flots et la vivacité des Éclairs Daquin soutient néanmoins que le secret de sa propriété et de l'expression à l'instrument réside dans le toucher [le 'tact'].

Quant aux ornements, il considère qu'ils sont déjà parfaitement connus – légitimement puisque plus d'une douzaine de tableaux explicatifs avaient déjà été imprimés par différents compositeurs; le plus récent, dans le *1^{er} Livre de Pièces de Clavecin* de Michel Corrette, a été édité lui aussi en 1735. Bien que la terminologie varie d'un auteur à l'autre, on attendait à peu près unanimement la même interprétation et un tableau peut aisément être constitué à partir de sources contemporaines. L'ornement composé de Daquin, la *cadence portée*:  est identique à celui de d'Anglebert ainsi marqué: 

Comme Couperin, il utilise le simple terme *port de voix* pour ce que d'autres appellent *port de voix et pincé* (et que les Anglais ont simplement nommé 'beat'), mais il suggère une amélioration de l'explication de Couperin: un léger retard ou *suspension* avant la petite note.

Le troisième ornement mentionné dans l'*Avertissement*, l'*aspiration*, pose un problème plus épique. Le signe usuel , que Couperin, d'Anglebert et Rameau nomment une note brève ou *son coupé*, ne se trouve nulle part dans la musique de Daquin, mais un signe tout aussi inconnu [] apparaît à quatre reprises dans la *Musette en Rondeau* (Suite I, p. 6). Quoique puisse impliquer un simple raccourcissement de la note, il pourrait aussi bien être interprété d'après les explications de Couperin, comme une combinaison d'une *suspension* et d'une *aspiration*, comme suit:  =   . On remarque une abréviation semblable dans la version révisée (1757) d'*Hippolyte et Aricie* (Bibl. Nat. A 128 A) de Rameau, où le symbole a été ajouté par une main qui est peut-être celle du compositeur. Ici, cependant,  = un *port de voix* et  = un *pincé*, combinaison déjà traitée dans la *cadence portée* de Daquin.

Tous les ornements doivent être exécutés dans la tonalité générale du morceau, et seulement les altérations de précaution indiquées par Daquin ont été incluses dans notre édition.

Pour une concordance plus détaillée des tableaux d'ornements, on peut se reporter à Paul Brunold, *Traité des signes et agréments employés par les clavecinistes français des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles* (Nice, 1965), et pour une étude complète de ces questions comme de beaucoup d'autres aspects de l'interprétation de la musique française, il faut se reporter à l'indispensable *Keyboard Interpretation* d'Howard Ferguson (2nd edition, London, 1979).

L'orthographe et les titres originaux de Daquin ont été conservés, mais aux endroits où la réédition apportait une amélioration ou une modernisation, ce sont les leçons les plus

for a Montéclair cantata (Book I, published in Paris c. 1709).

Daquin offers no registration indications (such as are to be found in Balbâtre and Armand-Louis Couperin, and in Daquin's own organ *Noels*), nor suggestions for the use of an instrument à deux claviers. Such rare moments as the third bar of *La Joyeuse*, for instance, are insufficient as evidence of a two-manual instrument; in *La Ronde Bachique*, *Les Trois Cadences* and elsewhere, Daquin's preference would seem to be for repetition at the octave, rather than echo effects. In general he seems to favour a high tessitura (typical also of the organ writing at this period) and rarely exploits the rich tenor register that was so characteristic of the larger French instruments (*La Guitare* is one exception, although it calls to mind the *basse de viole* almost more than the guitar).

In common with many writers of the period, Daquin suggests alternative instrumentation for several pieces, as he also does in his set of *Noels*. Horns, oboes, flutes, musettes and vielles are suggested as options for *Les Plaisirs de la Chasse* (in which he quotes actual hunting calls), although only violins or the harpsichord are agile enough for *La Prise du Cerf*. *La Musette*, *Le Tambourin*, *La Ronde Bachique*, *La Favorite* and *L'Hirondelle* are recommended for flutes, musettes and vielles, while 'the remainder' (he specifies *Le Coucou*, *La Tendre Silvie* and *La Mélodieuse*) may be played by violin or flute, with the exception of the 3^e couplet of *La Mélodieuse* which covers too wide a range.

In the binary pieces, repeats have been notated in modern form in this edition, and in the *rondeaux* Daquin's original layout is preserved (except in *La Ronde Bachique* where the final Da Capo is written out in full to avoid page turning). Adjustments needed for first and second time bars are editorial where indicated, and Daquin's various repeat marks (Da Capo, Dal Segno, etc.) have been regularized. It has been assumed in numbering first, second and third time bars that the first statement of a *rondeau* will not be repeated, although Daquin's markings will be seen to be ambiguous here.

All other editorial emendations and suggestions, when not mentioned in the Editorial Notes, are indicated by notes, accidentals and rests in small type, by brackets [], and by . A few suggestions for rhythmic interpretation are given in small notes above the stave.

Thanks are due to Guy Sigsworth, Robert Beddow and Dr Howard Ferguson for assistance and advice, and to the British Library for permission to reproduce five pages from the original edition.

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Musik siehe Howard Fergusons unschätzbares Buch *Keyboard Interpretation* (2. Auflage London 1979).

Daquins originale Schreibweise und Titel wurden beibehalten, wobei allerdings dort, wo die Neuausgabe verbessert und modernisiert ist, diese späteren Versionen übernommen wurden (z.B. 'vite' für 'viste'). Die meisten der programmatischen Titel verstehen sich von selbst, und es fehlen angenehmerweise geheimnisvoll-versteckte Anspielungen auf zeitgenössische Persönlichkeiten. *Les Enchaînements harmonieux* ('Die harmonischen Fesseln') zollen solchen Stücken wie Couperins *Les Baricades mystérieuses* und dem style brisé im allgemeinen Tribut, während *Le Dépit généreux* ('Der edle Unwill') Thema und Titel hergab für Montéclairs Kantate (Band I, ca. 1709 in Paris veröffentlicht).

Daquin gibt weder Registrerhinweise (wie sie bei Balbâtre und Armand-Louis Couperin und in Daquins eigenen *Noels* für Orgel zu finden sind) noch Vorschläge für ein Instrument à deux claviers. So seltene Fälle wie der dritte Takt von *La Joyeuse* z.B. sind unzureichend als Beweis für ein zweimanualiges Instrument; in *La Ronde Bachique*, *Les Trois Cadences* und sonst hat Daquin offenbar Wiederholungen in der Oktave den Echoeffekten vorgezogen. Allgemein scheint er eine hohe Stimmlage begünstigt zu haben (typisch auch für die Orgelkomposition dieser Zeit) und nutzt selten die reiche Tenorlage, die so charakteristisch für die größeren französischen Instrumente war (*La Guitare* ist eine Ausnahme, obwohl es eher an die *basse de viole* als an die Gitarre erinnert).

Wie viele Komponisten dieser Zeit schlägt Daquin für mehrere Stücke (wie bei seinen *Noels*) Alternativbesetzungen vor. Hörner, Oboen, Flöten, Musettes und vielles sind für *Les Plaisirs de la Chasse* (in denen er wirkliche Jagdrufe zitiert) zur Wahl gestellt, wobei allerdings nur Violinen und Cembalo beweglich genug sind für *La Prise du Cerf*. Für *La Musette*, *Le Tambourin*, *La Ronde Bachique*, *La Favorite* und *L'Hirondelle* werden Flöten, Musettes und vielles empfohlen, während 'der Rest' (im einzelnen nennt er *Le Coucou*, *La Tendre Silvie* und *La Mélodieuse*) auf Violine oder Flöte gespielt werden können, mit Ausnahme des 3^e couplet von *La Mélodieuse*, dessen Tonumfang zu groß ist.

Bei den zweiteiligen Stücken sind die Wiederholungen in dieser Ausgabe in moderner Form angegeben, und in den *rondeaux* ist Daquins originale Anordnung beibehalten worden (mit Ausnahme von *La Ronde Bachique*, bei dem das letzte Da Capo vollständig ausgeschrieben ist, um das Umblättern zu vermeiden). Notwendige Angleichungen von Schlußtakten in zu wiederholenden Teilen stammen vom Herausgeber, wo angegeben, und Daquins verschiedene Bezeichnungen für Wiederholung (Da Capo, Dal Segno etc.) wurden vereinheitlicht. Bei der Durchnumierung von Schlußtakten in zu wiederholenden Teilen wurde angenommen, daß der erste Refrain eines *rondeau* nicht wiederholt wird, obwohl Daquins Angaben in diesem Fall nicht eindeutig sind.

récentes qui ont été adoptées (ex.: 'vite', pour 'viste'). La plupart des titres à programme sont en eux-mêmes explicites, et l'absence de clés faisant allusion à des personnages contemporains est la bienvenue. *Les Enchaînements Harmonieux* rend hommage à des pièces de Couperin comme *les Baricades mystérieuses* et au style brisé en général, tandis que *Le Dépit Généreux* a fourni un thème et un titre à une cantate de Montéclair (Livre I, publié à Paris, vers 1709).

Daquin ne donne ni indications de registration (comme celles qu'on trouve dans Balbâtre et Armand-Louis Couperin, et dans les *Noëls* à l'orgue de Daquin lui-même), ni suggestions pour l'utilisation d'un instrument à deux claviers. Quelques rares moments, comme par exemple la troisième mesure de *La Joyeuse*, ne suffisent pas pour rendre évidente la nécessité d'un tel instrument; dans *La Ronde Bachique*, *Les Trois Cadences* et ailleurs, la préférence de Daquin paraît pencher vers la répétition à l'octave plutôt que vers l'effet d'écho. En général, il semble préférer la tessiture élevée (typique aussi de l'écriture pour orgue à cette époque), et il exploite rarement le riche registre de ténor, qui était si caractéristique des instruments français plus grands (*La Guitare* en est une exception, encore qu'elle évoque presque plus la *basse de viole* que la guitare).

Comme beaucoup de musiciens de l'époque, Daquin suggère une alternative pour l'instrumentation de plusieurs pièces, comme il fait aussi pour ses compositions des *Noëls*. Cors de chasse, hautbois, flûtes, musettes et vielles sont proposés au choix pour *Les Plaisirs de la Chasse* (où il 'cite' de vrais appels de chasse), alors que seuls des violons ou le clavecin conviennent pour jouer la rapide *Prise du Cerf*. Il recommande les flûtes, les musettes et les vielles pour *Le Musette*, *Le Tambourin*, *La Ronde Bachique*, *La Favorite* et *L'Hirondelle*, alors que 'les autres' (i spécifie *Le Coucou*, *La Tendre Silvie* et *La Mélodieuse*) peuvent être jouées au violon ou à la flûte, à l'exception du 3^e couplet de *La Mélodieuse*, où l'étendue est trop grande).

Dans les pièces binaires, les reprises ont été indiquées dans les formes modernes dans la présente édition, et dans les *rondeaux*, la disposition originale de Daquin a été conservée (sauf dans *La Ronde Bachique*, où le Da Capo final est écrit en entier pour éviter de tourner la page). Les modifications nécessaires pour aménager les reprises sont de la main de l'éditeur lorsqu'elles sont indiquées, et les signes de reprise variés de Daquin (Da Capo, Dal Segno etc.) ont été uniformisés. On a supposé, en numérotant les mesures de première fois, de seconde fois et de troisième fois, que la première exposition d'un *rondeau* ne sera pas répétée, bien que les signes qu'utilise Daquin dans ce cas soient ambigus.

Toutes les autres corrections et suggestion d'édition, lorsqu'elles ne sont pas mentionnée dans la notice de l'Editeur, sont indiquées par des notes, des altérations et des silences et petits caractères, entre crochets [] ou par . Quelques suggestions pour l'interprétation rythmique sont données en petite notes sous les portées.

Nous remercions Guy Sigsworth, Robert

Alle anderen herausgeberischen Verbesserungen und Vorschläge sind, sofern sie nicht in den Editorial Notes erwähnt werden, durch Noten, Akzidentien und Pausen in kleiner Type, durch eckige Klammern [] und durch  gekennzeichnet. Einige Vorschläge für rhythmische Interpretation sind in kleinen Noten über dem System angegeben.

Dank gebührt Guy Sigsworth, Robert Beddow und Dr. Howard Ferguson für Hilfe und Rat sowie der British Library für die Erlaubnis, fünf Seiten aus der Erstausgabe zu reproduzieren.

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Übersetzung: Ruth Blume

Beddow et le Dr. Howard Ferguson pour leur aide et leurs conseils, et la British Library pour nous avoir permis de reproduire cinq pages de l'édition originale.

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Cambridge 1982

Traduction: Pierre Bonnifé

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ORNAMENTENTABELLE : TABLEAU DES ORNEMENTS

Tremblement		played ausgeführt joué		or oder ou	
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Cadence portée					
Pincé				or oder ou	
Port de voix					
Port de voix et pincé				or oder ou	
Double					
Coulés					
Tierce coulée					
Suspension et aspiration					

PREMIERE SUITE

Allemande

1

7

12

18

24

29 *Reprise*

35

41

47

53

60

Petite Reprise

65

Fin

1er Rigaudon en Rondeau

Musical score for piano, page 4, measures 4-5. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses bass clef and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 4 starts with a forte dynamic (f) followed by a repeat sign. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of \hat{p} . A bracket below the notes indicates "on repeats only". The music continues with eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for piano, page 4, measures 6-7. The top staff starts with a dynamic of \hat{p} . The bottom staff starts with a dynamic of f . The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for piano, page 4, measures 11-12. The top staff starts with a dynamic of f . The bottom staff starts with a dynamic of f . The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The word "Fin" is written at the end of measure 12.

Musical score for piano, page 5, measures 17-18. The top staff starts with a dynamic of \hat{p} . The bottom staff starts with a dynamic of f . The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The section is labeled "1er Couplet".

Musical score for piano, page 5, measures 22-23. The top staff starts with a dynamic of \hat{p} . The bottom staff starts with a dynamic of \hat{p} . The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The section is labeled "[Dal §]".

2^e Couplet

Musical score for the 2^e Couplet, measures 27-32. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes between measures. Measure 27 starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 28 begins with a half note. Measure 29 has a bass note followed by eighth notes. Measure 30 features a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 31 includes a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 32 concludes with a bass note and eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for the 2^e Couplet, measures 33-38, ending with *Da Capo [§]*. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes. Measure 33 starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 34 begins with a half note. Measure 35 has a bass note followed by eighth notes. Measure 36 features a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 37 includes a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 38 concludes with a bass note and eighth-note patterns, followed by a fermata and the instruction *Da Capo [§]*.

2^e Rigaudon

Musical score for the 2^e Rigaudon, measures 1-6. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes. Measure 1 starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with a half note. Measure 3 has a bass note followed by eighth notes. Measure 4 features a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 includes a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 concludes with a bass note and eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for the Reprise of the 2^e Rigaudon, measures 6-11. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes. Measure 6 starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 7 begins with a half note. Measure 8 has a bass note followed by eighth notes. Measure 9 features a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 includes a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 concludes with a bass note and eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for the 1^{er} Rigaudon, measures 11-16. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes. Measure 11 starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 12 begins with a half note. Measure 13 has a bass note followed by eighth notes. Measure 14 features a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 includes a bass note and eighth-note patterns. Measure 16 concludes with a bass note and eighth-note patterns, followed by a fermata and the instruction *[D.C. 1^{er} Rigaudon]*.

Musette en Rondeau

Tendrement

1er Couplet

Fin

Da Capo

2e Couplet

Da Capo

Tambourin en Rondeau

Gay

7

1^{er} Couplet

Fin

13

18

23

2^e Couplet

Da Capo

29

35

Da Capo

La Guitare

Rondeau

Gracieusement



6

11

Fin

1er Couplet

17

22

27

Da Capo [§]

2^e Couplet

33

37

42

47

52

Da Capo [§]

Les Vents en couroux

10

5

10

14

18

D G D G

23

D
G
D
G

28

D
G
D
D
G

33

D
G

38

42

47 *Reprise*

52

57

63

69

74

79

84

90

96

102

108

Les Bergères

1ère Partie

Rondeau

The musical score consists of five staves of music, likely for a piano or harpsichord, in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into sections by vertical bar lines and labels.

- Staff 1:** Measures 1-5. Dynamics: \hat{p} , \hat{f} , \hat{p} . Measure 5 ends with a fermata over the bass note.
- Staff 2:** Measures 6-10. Dynamics: \hat{p} , \hat{f} . Measure 10 ends with a fermata over the bass note.
- Staff 3:** Measures 11-14. Dynamics: \hat{d} , \hat{d} , \hat{d} . Measure 14 ends with a fermata over the bass note.
- Staff 4:** Measures 15-18. Dynamics: \hat{d} , \hat{d} , \hat{d} . Measure 18 ends with a fermata over the bass note.
- Staff 5:** Measures 19-22. Dynamics: \hat{d} , \hat{d} , \hat{d} .

Sectional labels and endings:

- Reprise:**出现在第6小节上方。
- 1** 和 **2**: 分别出现在第11和第12小节上方。
- 1^e Couplet**: 出现在第16小节上方。
- Fin**: 出现在第18小节上方。

24

Da Capo

26 *Couplet*

34

39

44

Da Capo

2me Partie

Rondeau

Musical score for the 2nd Partie Rondeau, consisting of six staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as $\hat{+}$, $\hat{-}$, and $\hat{2}$, and performance instructions like *Fin*, *1er Couplet*, and *Da Capo*.

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 are visible.

- Measure 16:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from B-flat to A major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 17:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from A major to B-flat major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 18:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from B-flat major to C major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 19:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from C major to D major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 20:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from D major to E major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 21:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from E major to F major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 22:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from F major to G major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 23:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from G major to A major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 24:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from A major to B-flat major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 25:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from B-flat major to C major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 26:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from C major to D major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 27:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from D major to E major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 28:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from E major to F major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 29:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from F major to G major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 30:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from G major to A major at the end of the measure.
- Measure 31:** Treble clef, 3/8 time. Key signature changes from A major to B-flat major at the end of the measure.

Performance instructions include:

- Fin* (Measure 18)
- 1er Couplet* (Measure 19)
- Da Capo* (Measure 31)

2^e Couplet

37

42

48

54

59

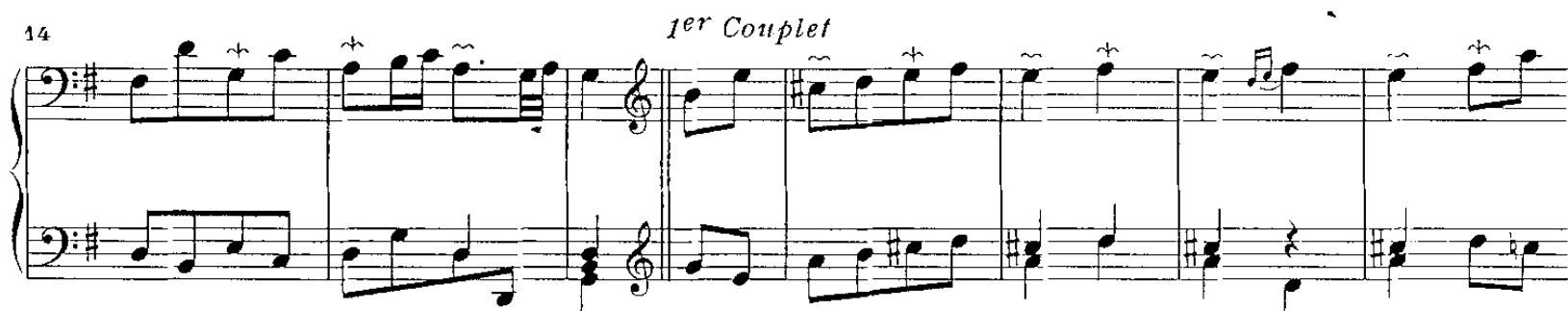
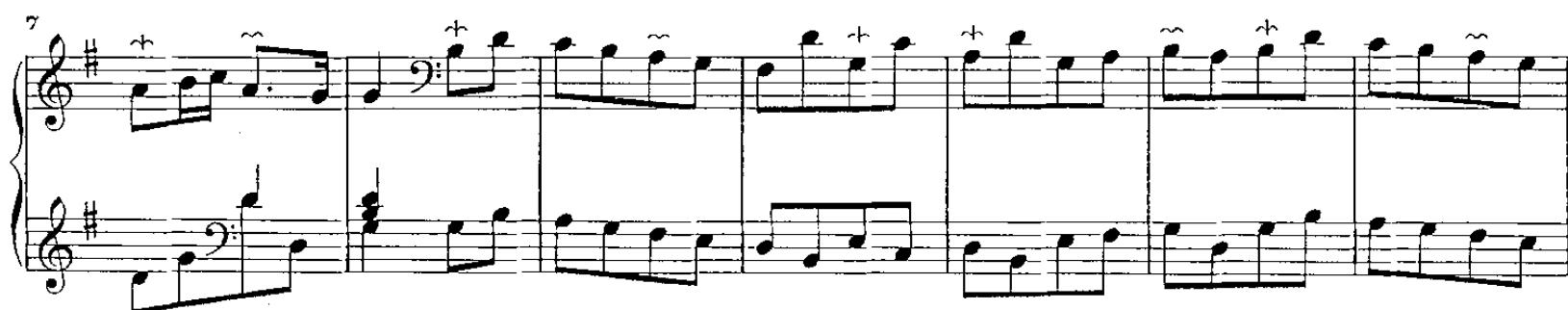
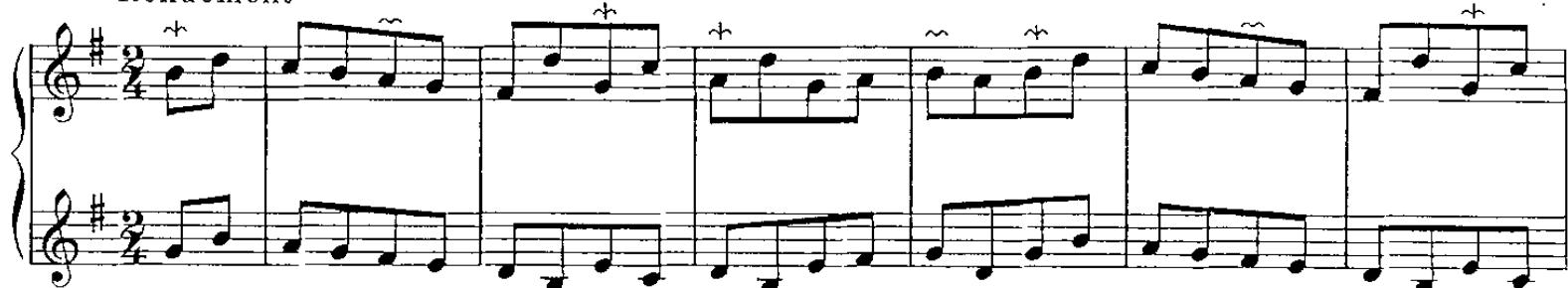
65

Da Capo

La Ronde Bachique

Rondeau

Rondement



34

Da Capo

2^e Couplet

47

54

60

66

Da Capo

3^e Couplet

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 73 starts with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff. Measure 76 begins with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff. Measure 80 begins with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff. Measure 84 begins with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff. Measure 88 begins with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff.

92

Musical score page 21, measures 92-95. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both in G major (one sharp). Measure 92: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 93: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 94: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 95: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords.

96

Musical score page 21, measures 96-99. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both in G major (one sharp). Measure 96: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 97: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 98: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 99: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords.

101

Musical score page 21, measures 101-104. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both in G major (one sharp). Measure 101: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 102: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 103: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 104: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords.

106

Musical score page 21, measures 106-109. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both in G major (one sharp). Measure 106: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 107: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 108: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 109: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords.

111

Musical score page 21, measures 111-114. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef, both in G major (one sharp). Measure 111: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 112: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 113: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords. Measure 114: Treble has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass has eighth-note chords.

Les trois Cadances

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by '3') and 2/4 time.

- Staff 1:** Shows eighth-note chords in the treble clef staff. Measure 1 starts with a 3/4 time signature, followed by a 2/4 time signature. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note chords. Measure 4 starts with a 3/4 time signature, followed by a 2/4 time signature. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note chords.
- Staff 2:** Shows eighth-note chords in the bass clef staff. Measures 1-6 correspond to the changes in Staff 1.
- Staff 3:** Shows eighth-note chords in the treble clef staff. Measures 1-6 correspond to the changes in Staff 1.
- Staff 4:** Shows eighth-note chords in the bass clef staff. Measures 1-6 correspond to the changes in Staff 1.
- Staff 5:** Shows eighth-note chords in the treble clef staff. Measures 1-6 correspond to the changes in Staff 1.

Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 5, 10, 16, and 20.

25

30

35

40

46

51

Reprise

55

59

63

68

73

78

Musical score for piano, featuring six staves of music:

- Staff 1 (Bass clef): Measures 82-86. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Measure 82: Bass note D. Measure 83: Bass note E. Measure 84: Bass note F. Measure 85: Bass note G. Measure 86: Bass note A.
- Staff 2 (Bass clef): Measures 82-86. Key signature: F major (one sharp).
- Staff 3 (Bass clef): Measures 87-91. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Measure 87: Bass note D. Measure 88: Bass note E. Measure 89: Bass note F. Measure 90: Bass note G. Measure 91: Bass note A.
- Staff 4 (Treble clef): Measures 92-95. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Measure 92: Treble note G. Measure 93: Treble note A. Measure 94: Treble note B. Measure 95: Treble note C.
- Staff 5 (Treble clef): Measures 96-99. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Measure 96: Treble note D. Measure 97: Treble note E. Measure 98: Treble note F. Measure 99: Treble note G.
- Staff 6 (Bass clef): Measures 99-104. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Measure 99: Bass note D. Measure 100: Bass note E. Measure 101: Bass note F. Measure 102: Bass note G. Measure 103: Bass note A. Measure 104: Bass note B.

Dynamics and Articulations:

- Measure 82: dynamic F (forte)
- Measure 83: dynamic f (fortissimo)
- Measure 84: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 85: dynamic f (fortissimo)
- Measure 86: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 87: dynamic f (fortissimo)
- Measure 88: dynamic f (fortissimo)
- Measure 89: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 90: dynamic f (fortissimo)
- Measure 91: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 92: dynamic f (fortissimo)
- Measure 93: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 94: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 95: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 96: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 97: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 98: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 99: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 100: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 101: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 102: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 103: dynamic ff (fotississimo)
- Measure 104: dynamic ff (fotississimo)

109

114

119

124

130

134

D
G

G

DEUXIEME SUITE

Allemande

The musical score consists of five staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano.

- Staff 1 (Soprano):** Treble clef, common time (C). The melody begins with eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 2 (Bass):** Bass clef, common time (C). Provides harmonic support with sustained notes and bassline patterns.
- Piano:** Indicated by a treble clef and bass clef above the staff, providing harmonic support and rhythmic punctuation.
- Measure 1:** Soprano starts with eighth-note pairs (A, B), followed by sixteenth-note patterns (C, D).
- Measure 2:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (E, F).
- Measure 3:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (G, H).
- Measure 4:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (I, J).
- Measure 5:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (K, L).
- Measure 6:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (M, N).
- Measure 7:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (O, P).
- Measure 8:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (Q, R).
- Measure 9:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (S, T).
- Measure 10:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (U, V).
- Measure 11:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (W, X).
- Measure 12:** Soprano continues with sixteenth-note patterns (Y, Z).
- Measure 13:** Soprano begins a new section with eighth-note pairs (A, B).
- Measure 14:** Soprano continues with eighth-note pairs (C, D).
- Measure 15:** Soprano concludes with eighth-note pairs (E, F).

Reprise

2

Treble staff: Measures 2-3. Bass staff: Measure 2.

18

Treble staff: Measures 18-19. Bass staff: Measure 18.

20

Treble staff: Measures 20-21. Bass staff: Measure 20.

22

Treble staff: Measures 22-23. Bass staff: Measure 22.

25

Treble staff: Measures 25-26. Bass staff: Measure 25.

27

29

31

1

Petite Reprise

2

34

Courante

Musical score for a Courante in 3/2 time, featuring two staves (treble and bass) and five systems of music.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Bass staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are indicated below the bass staff.

System 2: Treble staff starts with eighth notes. Bass staff starts with eighth notes. Measure number 3 is indicated above the treble staff.

System 3: Treble staff starts with eighth notes. Bass staff starts with eighth notes. Measure number 6 is indicated above the treble staff.

Reprise: Treble staff starts with eighth notes. Bass staff starts with eighth notes. Measure numbers 9 and 10 are indicated below the bass staff. The word "Reprise" is written above the treble staff.

System 5: Treble staff starts with eighth notes. Bass staff starts with eighth notes. Measure number 11 is indicated above the treble staff.

13

16

19

1

Petite Reprise

2

23

25

Fin

La Favorite

Tendrement

Reprise

1 2

9

12

*For this and similar bars, see Editorial Notes.

Musical score for piano, three staves:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F major). Measures 15-16 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Measure 17 begins with a bass note.
- Staff 2 (Middle):** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (G major). Measures 15-17 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.
- Staff 3 (Bottom):** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (G major). Measures 15-17 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.

Measure 21 concludes with a final chord and the word *Fin*.

Double de la Favorite

Musical score for piano, two staves:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (G major). Measure 5 shows sixteenth-note patterns with triplets (indicated by '3'). Measure 6 continues the sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 2 (Bottom):** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (G major). Measures 5-6 show eighth-note patterns.

Measure 6 concludes with a repeat sign and endings:

- Ending 1:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (G major). Shows eighth-note patterns.
- Ending 2:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (G major). Shows eighth-note patterns.

Reprise

8

10

13

15

18

21

Fin

Les Enchainemens Harmonieux

1ère Partie

Rondeau

last time

6

Fin

1er Couplet

12

16

21

Dal S

2^e Couplet

26

30

35

40

45

Da Capo

2^{me} Partie*Rondeau*

[§]

3

3

after 2^e Couplet
after 1^{er} Couplet



13

[*Dal %*]

Fin

1er Couplet 19

24

Da Capo

30 *2e Couplet*

37

Da Capo

Le Dépit Génereux

Sans lenteur

2

5

10

15

Reprise

19



Musical score page 39, measures 26-27. The top staff continues with eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The key signature changes to one sharp.

Musical score page 39, measures 28-29. The top staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The key signature changes to one sharp.

Musical score page 39, measures 30-31. The top staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The key signature changes to one sharp.

Musical score page 39, measures 32-33. The top staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The key signature changes to one sharp.

Musical score page 39, measures 34-35. The top staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has a measure starting with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The key signature changes to one sharp.

Double du Dépit Généreux

2

5

9

13

17

21

26

30

35

39

43

47

L'Hirondelle

1ère Partie

Rondeau

Gaiement

1^{er} Couplet

Fin



24

Dal §

2^e Couplet

33

38

43

Dal §

2me Partie

1

Reprise 9

14

19

24

Fin

TROISIEME SUITE

Le Coucou

Rondeau

Vif

on repeats only

6

10

15

20

1,2

last time only

Fin

24 *1^e Couplet*

29

34

38

43 *2^e Couplet*

47



Musical score page 47. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns.

51



Musical score page 51. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns.

55



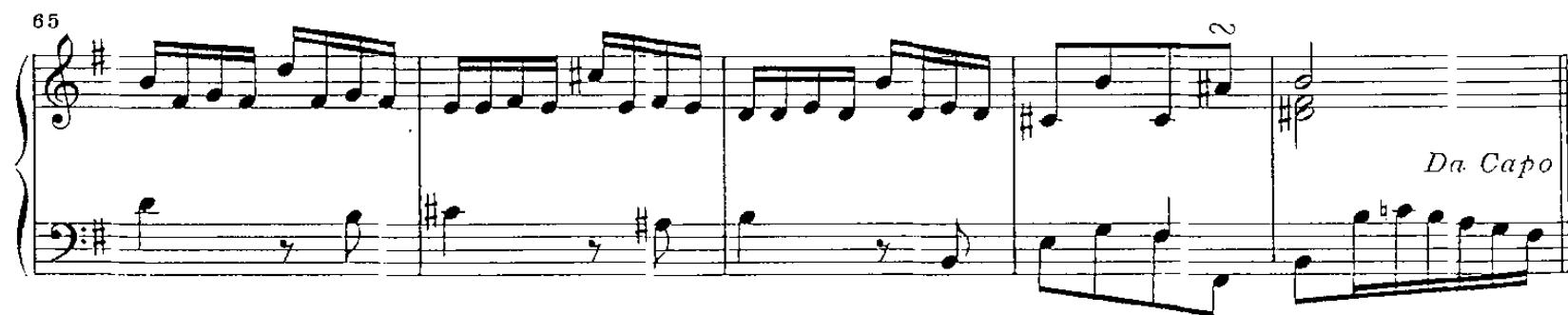
Musical score page 55. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of five measures of eighth-note patterns. The fifth measure ends with a fermata over the bass staff.

60



Musical score page 60. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of five measures of eighth-note patterns.

65

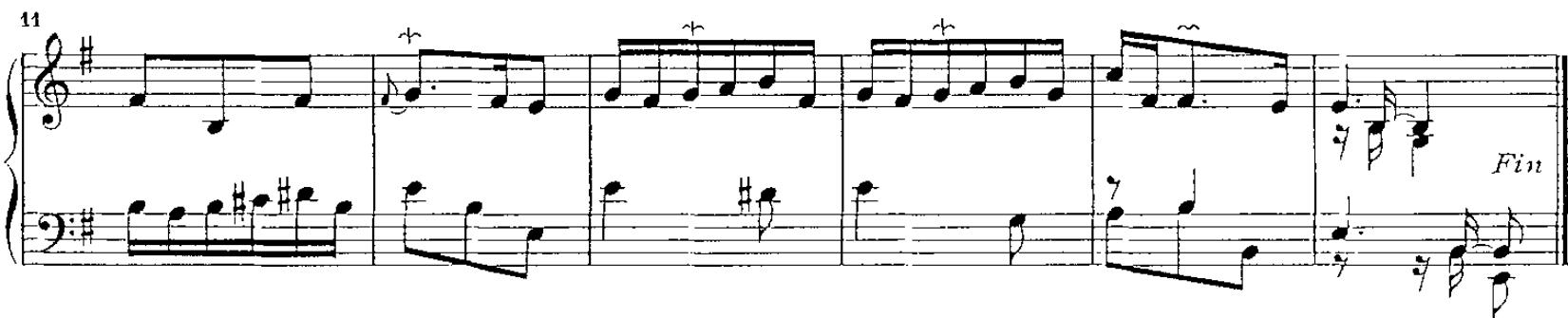


Musical score page 65. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of five measures of eighth-note patterns. The fifth measure ends with a fermata over the bass staff. The word "Da Capo" is written at the end of the page.

La Joyeuse

Rondeau

Legerement



27

Da Capo

33 *2^e Couplet*

38

43

48

Da Capo

L'Amusante

1ère Partie

Rondeau

Tendrement

Music for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 2 shows a melodic line with grace notes. Measure 3 features a sustained note. Measure 4 includes a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 5 concludes with a forte dynamic. A bracket labeled "Nottes tres liées" covers measures 2-4.

Continuation of the piano score. Measure 6 begins with a melodic line. Measures 7-8 show a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 9 concludes with a forte dynamic. Measure 10 ends with a half note.

Continuation of the piano score. Measure 11 begins with a melodic line. Measures 12-13 show a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 14 concludes with a forte dynamic. Measure 15 ends with a half note. A bracket labeled "1er Couplet" covers measures 11-15. A "Fin" marking is placed below the staff.

Continuation of the piano score. Measure 16 begins with a melodic line. Measures 17-18 show a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 19 concludes with a forte dynamic. Measure 20 ends with a half note.

Continuation of the piano score. Measure 21 begins with a melodic line. Measures 22-24 show a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 25 concludes with a forte dynamic. A "Dal §" marking is placed below the staff.

2^e Couplet

30

34

39

43

Comme cy dessus
[Dal §]

2me Partie

Rondeau

Notes très liées

3

*on repeats
only*

6

11

16

1er Couplet

1 & 3 2 +

Fin

20

25

30

<img alt="Musical score page 53, measures 30-60. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 30: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 31: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 32: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 33: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 34: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 35: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 36: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 37: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 38: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 39: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 40: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 41: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 42: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 43: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 44: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 45: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 46: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 47: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 48: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 49: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 50: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 51: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 52: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 53: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 54: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 55: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 56: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 57: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 58: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 59: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#). Measure 60: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (A, C#), (B, D#), (C, E), (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A). Bass staff has eighth notes (D, F#), (E, G), (F, A), (G, B), (A, C#), (B, D#).</p>

2^e Couplet

Da Capo

*Comme cy dessus
[Da Capo]*

La Tendre Silvie

Rondeau

Tendrement

54

7

13

19

1er Couplet

25



Da Capo

2e Couplet

Répétition du rondeau sans renvoy

Musical score for piano, featuring five staves of music. The score consists of two systems of measures, each starting at measure 65.

Measure 65: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Measures 65-69. Articulation marks (tremolo, slurs) are present. Measure 69 ends with a fermata over the bass staff.

Measure 70: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Measures 70-74. Articulation marks (tremolo, slurs) are present. Measure 74 ends with a fermata over the bass staff.

Measure 75: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Measures 75-79. Articulation marks (tremolo, slurs) are present. Measure 79 ends with a fermata over the bass staff.

Measure 80: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Measures 80-84. Articulation marks (tremolo, slurs) are present. Measure 84 ends with a fermata over the bass staff and the word "Fin".

QUATRIEME SUITE

La Mélodieuse

Rondeau

Gracieusement



Ier Couplet



2^e Couplet

20

25

Da Capo

3^e Couplet

D

G

D

G

34

D

G

D

G

38

D

G

D

G

D

G

D

G

43

D

G

Da Capo

1er Menuet

The musical score consists of six systems of music, each starting with a treble clef and a bass clef, indicating a four-hand piano arrangement. The time signature is 3/4 throughout.

- System 1:** Measures 1-4. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (G, D, G, D). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G).
- System 2:** Measures 5-8. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G). Measure 8 ends with a vertical bar line and a repeat sign.
- System 3:** Measures 9-12. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (G, D, G, D). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G).
- System 4:** Measures 13-16. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (G, D, G, D). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G).
- System 5:** Measures 17-20. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (G, D, G, D). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G).
- System 6:** Measures 21-24. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (G, D, G, D). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G). Measure 24 ends with a vertical bar line and a repeat sign.
- System 7:** Measures 25-28. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (G, D, G, D). Measure 28 ends with a vertical bar line and a repeat sign.
- System 8:** Measures 29-32. Treble staff: eighth-note chords (G, D, G, D). Bass staff: eighth-note chords (D, G, D, G).

Annotations in the score include:

- Reprise:** A bracket above the bass staff in System 2 indicates a return to a previous section.
- Petite Reprise:** A bracket above the bass staff in System 7 indicates a return to a previous section.
- D:** A label placed under specific notes in Systems 2, 5, 6, and 7.
- G:** A label placed under specific notes in Systems 2, 5, 6, and 7.

2me Menuet



6

Reprise

Musical score for the 2nd Menuet, measures 6-10, labeled "Reprise". The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The music continues the eighth-note patterns established in the previous measures.

11

Musical score for the 2nd Menuet, measures 11-15. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The music shows a transition with a dynamic change and a new melodic line.

15

Musical score for the 2nd Menuet, measures 15-19. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures.

20

Au 1er Menuet

Musical score for the 2nd Menuet, measures 20-24. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and has a key signature of one flat. The music concludes with a reference back to the first menuet, indicated by the text "Au 1er Menuet".

LES PLAISIRS DE LA CHASSE

Divertissement

Fanfare en Rondeau: L'appel des Chasseurs

1

7

13

Reprise

Fin

19

25

31

[*Da Capo*]
Comme cy dessus

Marche

2

7

13

19

25

Reprise

31

37

43

L'appel des chiens

Rondeau

1

6

11

Fin

16

21

25

Da Capo

La Prise du Cerf

Rondeau

Tres vite

The musical score consists of six staves of music for two voices (Treble and Bass) and piano. The piano part is represented by a bass staff and a treble staff, with pedaling indicated below the bass staff.

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 2:** Bass clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f . Measure 11 ends with "Fin".
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 8:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 9:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 10:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f .
- Staff 11:** Treble clef, 2/4 time. Dynamics: p , f . Measure 27 ends with "Da Capo".

La Curée: Fanfare

Rondeau

1

5

10

15

Fin

19

24

*Au Rondeau
[Da Capo]*

Réjouissance des Chasseurs

1er Menuet



6

Reprise

Musical score for the reprise of the first menuet, measures 6-10. The music continues in common time (indicated by '3') with the same two staves and key signatures. The bass staff shows a change in bass clef at measure 8. The section concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

11

Musical score for the continuation of the first menuet, measures 11-15. The music remains in common time (indicated by '3') with the same two staves and key signatures. The bass staff shows a change in bass clef at measure 13. The section concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

2me Menuet en Rondeau

[§]

Musical score for the start of the second menuet in Rondeau form, measures 1-5. The music is in common time (indicated by '3') and consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features eighth-note patterns and rests.

8

1er Couplet

Fin

Musical score for the first couplet and final section of the second menuet, measures 8-15. The music is in common time (indicated by '3') with the same two staves and key signatures. The bass staff shows a change in bass clef at measure 10. The section concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

15

[*Dal §*]

Musical score for the continuation of the second menuet, measures 15-18. The music is in common time (indicated by '3') with the same two staves and key signatures. The bass staff shows a change in bass clef at measure 16. The section concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

23 *2^e Couplet*

29

36

42

48

*Au Rondeau
[Dal %]*

Suite de la Réjouissance

Gavotte en Rondeau

1

6

11

17 *Reprise*

23 [Da Capo]

1er Double

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano. The piano part is in 2/4 time, while the vocal parts are in 3/4 time. The vocal parts begin with a dynamic of \hat{f} . The piano part features eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 includes grace notes and slurs. Measures 10-14 show sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 begins with a dynamic of \hat{p} , followed by a fermata over a piano chord and the instruction [Reprise]. The bass part has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 starts with a dynamic of \hat{p} . Measure 24 concludes with a dynamic of \hat{f} and the instruction [Da Capo].

2e Double

1

5

10

15

[Reprise]

Fin

20

24

[Da Capo]

3^e Double

1

5

10

15

Reprise

Fin

20

25

[*Da Capo*]

4^e Double

2

5

10

15

Reprise

20

25

29 Rondeau sans renvoi 2 fois



33



37



41



EDITORIAL NOTES

PREMIERE SUITE

Allemande

- p.2 b.1 lh: 2nd time editorial
b.29 lh: top note of chord a crotchet
b.30 lh: note 2: E
b.47 lh: note 3: upper tail indicated by !

Rigaudon I

- p.4 b.38 rh: no dot

Rigaudon II

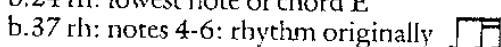
- p.5 b.16: repeat marks editorial

Musette

- p.6: for the ornament [] in bars 5, 9, 13 and 17 see Introduction

Les Vents en courroux

- p.10 b.24 rh: lowest note of chord E



Les Bergères

- p.14 1^{re} Partie b.38 lh note 6: A

2^{me} Partie b.9 lh note 2: crotchet

- b.27 lh note 2: quaver appoggiatura (F) in place of flat

- b.28 lh note 1: no dot

- b.44 rh notes 4-7: rhythm as in the original

La Ronde Bachique

- p.18 b.100: originally marked 'Da Capo', but engraved in full here to avoid turning back

Les Trois Cadences

- p.22 b.47 lh: E and D both crotchets

- b.52 rh: treble clef missing

- b.54: repeat marks editorial

- b.76 rh: ♯ missing to appoggiatura

- b.85 tenor note 2: no dot

- b.111-112 rh: Gs tied, despite crotchet rest

- b.137: repeat marks editorial

DEUXIEME SUITE

Allemande

- p.27 b.6 rh notes 9-11: rhythm originally

- b.24 bass notes 2, 3: both F

- b.25 bass notes 2, 3: both E

Courante

- p.30 b.1: 1st and 2nd time indications editorial
b.21a rh: last note E

La Favorite

- p.32 b.1 rh: Here and elsewhere the rhythm and alignment are reproduced as in the original. The interpretation might

be

or

; alternatively a possible rubato may be implied, i.e.

|

- p.32 b.7: These and other cadential bars in this piece and its *Double* are curiously but consistently laid out. A more conventional formula, as in bars 15 and 23 of the *Double*, might be adopted throughout.
b.21 rh note 2: crotchet
b.21 lh: first semiquaver rest missing

Double de la Favorite

- p.33 b.21 lh note 2: crotchet

Double du Dépit généreux

- p.40 b.16 lh: upper note C

L'Hirondelle-2^{me} Partie

- p.44 b.19 rh note 3: ornament originally ~

TROISIEME SUITE

Le Coucou

- p.45 b.23: last time bar editorial; original indicates 'Fin' at the end of 1st time bar
b.30 rh note 2: D

La Tendre Silvie

- p.54 b.24 rh: minim B and tie missing
b.24: superfluous 'fin' indicated

QUATRIEME SUITE

Minuet I

- p.59: all repeat marks editorial

Minuet II

- p.60: all repeat marks editorial
b.20 rh note 2: ornament originally on note 4

LES PLAISIRS DE LA CHASSE

Marche

- p.62: duple rhythms throughout are as marked and should be assimilated to the prevailing triplet pattern, as indicated
b.72 rh: 1st time chord: G has no dot

Minuet II

- p.67 b.19 rh: chord 3: both A and F♯ have ~ .
b.53: directs (lh C, lh E) indicate a repeat of the 2^e Couplet before the Rondeau Da Capo, but this is probably an engraver's error

Suite de la Réjouissance - 4^e Double

- p.73 b.29: 'Rondeau sans renvoy 2.fois', i.e. to be played twice in place of a Da Capo